

In today's Jordan Times...

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PEC hit by oil glut; Page 6
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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومياً بواسطة مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

Today's Weather

There will be another rise in temperature with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 36. Sunset tonight: 6:44 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:39 a.m.

Page 6, Number 1707

AMMAN, MONDAY JULY 13, 1981 — RAMADAN 12, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Cholera cases reach 296; Death toll remains at four; Rigorous campaign on

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — Another 74 cholera cases were reported in Jordan in the past 24 hours, the Ministry of Health announced today. With today's cases the total number of people infected disease so far has reached 296.

Cairo demands vaccination cards for travellers

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — Egyptian authorities have demanded that all Jordanians travelling to Egypt should be inoculated against cholera, a Ministry announcement said in Amman today.

Sadat suggests Palestinians talk directly with Israel; Israel urges speedy renewal autonomy talks with Egypt

JERUSALEM, July 12 (AP) — Israel called for the renewal in August of talks on granting so-called autonomy to Palestinians in the occupied area.

Minister Menachem Begin said a meeting of the autonomy committee, he said, is not known whether any changes in Israel's were taken.

Begin said the head of the Israeli settlement, Interior Minister Burg, told reporters that he did not want to renew negotiations until after the June 13 general elections.

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Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem conferred here today with the visiting Foreign Minister of the Maldives Islands Fathulla Jameel (left). They reviewed bilateral relations, the Middle East issue and the Palestine problem. Also discussed at the meeting were issues pertaining to Israel's recent attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the Organisation of Islamic Conference of which Maldives is a member state.

Syrian minister says missiles will stay on; Israelis mount major air raids on Lebanon as Habib meets Begin

SIDON, Lebanon, July 12 (Agencies) — Israel today carried out its biggest military operation against southern Lebanon for months, launching a series of air raids on Palestinian camps that left at least 25 dead and wounded, according to security sources.

The attacks were concentrated around the Mediterranean coastal village of Al Nahme, 15 kilometres south of Beirut, and the nearby town of Damour. Dense black smoke billowed

over the area, numerous fires were burning. Officials leading the rescue operation said the casualty toll was likely to rise well above the 25 known victims.

The raids started at 4:45 p.m. (1:45 GMT) and lasted about 100 minutes. State-run Beirut Radio said a Palestinian camp at Deir Az-Zaharani, further south, was also struck.

Eyewitnesses said the first wave of six jets attacked Damour and three further waves followed, concentrating their fire on Al Nahme, where a refrigerator factory was set ablaze.

Rockets also fell on waste ground where nomads of Syrian origin were camping, they said.

Security officials told reporters they feared casualties would rise because rescuers had already rushed to the scene when the final Israeli attack came.

Palestinian commandos opened fire with ground-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft artillery but none of the planes appeared to have been hit.

The security sources said that in the confusion some local people reported an Israeli parachute landing but what they saw turned out to have been parachute bombs.

Mr. Begin has repeatedly said Israel reserves the right to hit Palestinian strongholds despite U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's presence in the Middle East.

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Yassin Ramadan's visit to Moscow helped better Iraqi-Soviet relations

KUWAIT, July 12 (R) — Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan was quoted as saying his recent visit to Moscow was a step towards improving Iraq's cool relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ramadan, who visited Moscow last month, told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyasa in an interview in Baghdad that the Russians were still friends.

He said the latest cause of the coolness had been the Kremlin's refusal to supply arms to Iraq after the Gulf war with Iran broke out in September last year.

"We do not know the Soviet explanations nor are we satisfied with the explanations we hear that they are being neutral," he said.

Mr. Ramadan said of his Moscow visit, which took place last month: "It was a step forward, not all that was desired but an improvement, nevertheless."

"Given good intentions the visit could help better the relations."

"Iraq has a 15-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. Iraq managed to obtain arms from other countries when Moscow stopped military supplies after the Gulf war began."

The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the Iraqi government's policy towards the Iraq Communist Party were the other reasons for the coolness between Baghdad and Moscow.

Iraq cracked down on the communists after political unrest in 1978 and a number of communists were executed.

Mr. Ramadan also said that his country had not cut the price of its

crude oil, adding that producers should instead reduce output to support prices.

"We follow the OPEC price," he told Al-Siyasa.

He did not say what Iraq was currently charging for a barrel of crude, although a number of oil producers inside and outside the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have lowered prices.

But Mr. Ramadan said it was a great loss for the Arabs to cut oil prices when every producer ought to be lowering production to support prices.

The minister also denied that the Baghdad government had been compelled to sell part of its gold reserves in recent months to pay day-to-day expenses because of the Iraq-Iran war.

Mitterrand meets Schmidt, finds 'common language'

BONN, July 12 (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand, seeking to extend his socialist policies to the European Common Market, arrived today on his first official visit to West Germany.

Mr. Mitterrand went straight into a private meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expected to cover East-West relations and international economic affairs.

After the meeting with Mr. Schmidt, President Mitterrand told a West German television interviewer: "It was very easy to find a common language... we share essential objectives."

Mr. Mitterrand said it was wrong to describe Franco-German relations as "the Paris-Bonn axis" but he was confident that close cooperation between the two countries would continue and be developed.

The president acknowledged that there were some differences of assessment between Bonn and the new Paris government on economic affairs.

But France's socialist economic policies were necessary to bring the country out of a deep crisis, he said.

The French leader, who in 1976 founded a committee to campaign for human rights in West Germany, was accompanied by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and seven Socialist ministers, but he left the four Communist members of his government at home.

French government spokesman Michel Vauzelle said before leaving Paris that he hoped West Germany's left-liberal government would respond positively to the movement for improving working conditions and cutting working hours which Mr. Mitterrand has launched in France and wants to extend throughout the EEC.

The French government wants this done on the basis of formal agreements between employers and trades unions within what Mr. Mitterrand has called a European social area, Mr. Vauzelle said.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, one of the key men accompanying the president, was quoted today by the West German weekly news magazine Der Spiegel as saying he had found considerable agreement among EEC finance ministers for French ideas on the gradual introduction of a 35-hour working week in the Community.

So far, negotiations between employers and unions in Paris have produced agreement in principle to cut the working week from 40 to 39 hours immediately, but employers are strongly resisting a 35-hour week.

West German government sources said Mr. Schmidt would seek clarification of several points in the social plan for Europe which Mr. Mitterrand outlined at his maiden EEC summit in Luxembourg last month.

The ambitious expansion programme which Mr. Mauroy presented to parliament in Paris last Wednesday contrasts sharply with the mood of financial retrenchment in Bonn, and West German ministers are anxious to avoid any measure which would

further strain their country's record budget deficit.

The 38th regular Franco-German summit was brought forward from October to enable France and West Germany to coordinate attitudes on the main economic and political issues likely to arise at the Ottawa summit of the seven major industrial countries later this month.

Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Mitterrand intend to tell President Reagan in Ottawa of the damage which high U.S. interest rates are doing to West European economies.

But while the tone from Bonn is likely to be conciliatory, Mr. Mitterrand seems determined to press home French demands for a rapid change in U.S. economic policy to avoid higher unemployment and a prolonged recession in Europe.

On the key foreign policy issues of relations with the Soviet Union and Western alliance nuclear strategy, Mr. Schmidt has already won more public support from Mr. Mitterrand than he enjoyed from his conservative friend, former French president Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Mitterrand, in apparent contrast to other West European leaders, says restoring a nuclear balance in Europe is the first priority ahead of U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting the deployment of medium-range missiles.

Lightning sets ablaze oil tanker near Genoa

GENOVA, Italy, July 12 (R) — At least two crew members were killed and four people were missing today after a bolt of lightning hit a Japanese oil tanker, causing a huge explosion and setting it ablaze, port officials said.

The lightning struck as the 59,000-ton Hakuyoh Maru finished unloading its cargo of Algerian crude at the Mulredo oil refinery port near Genoa. Parts of the tanker hurtled into the air.

Eyewitnesses said the explosion followed a loud thunder. It shook the port, shattering windows of nearby buildings.

Many of the 31 crew, nearly all South Koreans, leapt into the water and were picked up port workers. Others were rescued from the blazing tanker.

One of the first rescuers to reach the tanker said much of the bridge was shattered and it was belching black smoke.

"You could see practically nothing for the smoke, but on the deck was the body of a sailor who had been flung into the air by the force of the explosion," Domenico Dagnino said.

Alpha-66 confirms plot to kill Castro

MIAMI, July 12 (Agencies) — Alpha-66, a Cuban exile group based here, has said here that five of its members had been arrested in Cuba for plotting to assassinate President Fidel Castro.

The arrest of five anti-Castro Cubans, said to have landed on the Caribbean island on July 5, was announced earlier in Havana.

"We know they are our men," said Humberto Perez, who described himself as chief of military operations for Alpha-66. "This isn't going to stop us."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said he knew of no connection between the reportedly arrested men and the government of the United States.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) stated that an inquiry would be opened to see whether there had been any violation of the neutrality law which prohibits American citizens from becoming involved in foreign politics.

A spokesman said the FBI had been informed of the arrests but had no comment to make about it.

Last January FBI agents arrested seven Cuban exiles off the coast of southern Florida in a boat loaded with weapons and explosives. Alpha-66 said at that time that the seven were headed for Cuba to carry out anti-Castro activities. The group's avowed purpose is to overthrow the Castro regime.

Polish journalist warns of world war

WARSAW, July 12 (R) — A leading Polish journalist said today there could be a third world war if force was used to try to solve the Polish conflict.

Stefan Bratkowski, the head of the Polish Union of Journalists, told a press conference: "Poland is not a small country, nor are its people small in courage."

He said the hardships the Polish people were suffering had not yet led to major unrest, "but the situation is tense, and friend and foe should realise that."

Use of forces to settle the situation here could lead to "the scenario of General Hackett," a reference to a book compiled by British Gen. Sir John Hackett laying out a scenario for a third world war.

Mr. Bratkowski said that if the Polish experiment succeeded, it would strengthen the leftist movement in the whole world. "If it fails, it will lead to long-term domination of rightist forces in the world," he said.

Poland could be a laboratory for reform of the whole socialist system, he said, but this did not mean that the Polish experience could be directly transplanted to other countries.

ur hope, however, that in sphere of good relations and in response on concerns, India will powerful air force as far possible from our front. Mr. Shahi said.

Anti-cholera campaign continues

150 stores closed in Zarqa

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — The cabinet today heard a report from Health Minister Zuhair Malhas on the health situation in the country and the government's precautionary measures to contain the recent outbreak of cholera in Jordan.

The government's measures included the closing up of more than 150 commercial establishments in Zarqa for failing to meet health and public safety standards, according to Zarqa District Officer Salem Al Qudah.

Teams from directorates of Public Security and Civil Defence are currently conducting a campaign to destroy vegetables and legumes grown in about 3,500 dunams of land along the Zarqa River basin, because they had been watered from waste waters, Mr. Qudah said.

The public safety committee in Zarqa is also confiscating livestock found within the municipality boundaries. The animals will either be slaughtered or moved to other uninhabited areas.

Amman Governor Yahya Al Musili today issued instructions to

all administrative officers to work round the clock, including official and weekly holidays.

He also requested them to set up committees of school teachers and students, as well as members of sports clubs and youth centres, to conduct cleanliness campaigns and to submit to the Amman Governorate daily reports on their functions.

Mr. Musili also announced that owners of trucks used to carry waste from cess pits must place their vehicles at the disposal of Amman Municipality three days a week at fares to be fixed by the municipality. Vehicles not abiding by these instructions will be confiscated, the instructions said.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani today issued instructions to mayors and heads of municipal and

village councils throughout the country to carry out campaigns to eliminate stray dogs and wild animals in their regions. He also instructed them to take measures for establishing quarantine centres for animals and to allocate the necessary funds to fight rabies.

In Irbid, the governor ordered the destruction of vegetables and other crops grown near waste water, around the Irbid refugee camp and in the village of Kufir Assad in the Irbid Governorate.

Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak

Tubeishat said that the cleanliness campaign is continuing in the city alongside the spraying of insecticides and the sterilisation of water.

In Karak, the public safety committee today ordered the closure of two auto carwash stations because they had no pools to absorb the waste water.

In Salt, eight stores selling meat, sweets and refreshments were closed alongside 19 stores in the Baqa' refugee camp for their unsanitary conditions.

Imports rise 'remarkably'

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — Jordan's imports increased last year by JD 130 million over 1979 figures, according to a statistical bulletin released by the Department of Statistics. It said Jordan imported products worth JD 716 million last year in comparison with JD 586 million in 1979.

Among countries exporting products worth more than JD 10 million to Jordan last year were the following: Saudi Arabia, JD 114.1 million; West Germany, JD 71.2 million; the United States, JD 61.6 million; the United Kingdom, JD 55.6 million; France, JD 51.7 million; Japan, JD 51.3 million;

Italy, JD 45.5 million; Spain, JD 15.3 million; Greece, JD 15.2 million; Holland, JD 14.3 million; Yugoslavia, JD 14 million; Romania, JD 13.8 million and Taiwan, JD 12.6 million.

The bulletin said imports from certain countries showed remarkable increases, when compared with figures for 1979. French exports to Jordan, it said, increased by 92.2 per cent. Imports from Greece rose by 43.4 per cent, those from the United States by 41.6 per cent, Japan by 37.5 per cent, Taiwan by 35.5 per cent, Holland by 26.5 per cent, the United Kingdom by 23.3 per cent and Italy's exports to Jordan rose by 18.2 per cent.



Hijra emblem adopted

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran today instructed all government departments and official institutions to adopt a design approved by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) as an emblem of the 15th Islamic Hijra century.

A statement by the prime minister's office said the emblem (photo) should be used on all publications and stationery of ministries, other government departments and official institutions.

The emblem was approved by the conference of Islamic foreign ministers and the OIC general-secretariat recommended that it be used by all Arab and Islamic states throughout celebrations marking the 15th Hijra century.

The caption reads: "This, your nation, is one nation."

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Bonn to finance industrial school

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — West Germany has agreed in principle to help Jordan construct an industrial training school south of Amman, the director general of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Thibni Ra'fat, announced here last night. Speaking upon returning here from a five-day visit to the West German state of Baden Wurttemberg, where he held talks on the project with officials there, Mr. Ra'fat said that the West German state has agreed in principle to grant Jordan DM 7 million and to ask the Federal government in Bonn to make available an additional DM 3.5 million for the project, expected to be completed by 1985. The Ministry of Education has plans for constructing the school which would give training to 500 students, and the details of project were discussed with the German officials, Mr. Ra'fat said. Follow-up talks are scheduled for October this year when a draft agreement for the project will be worked out, he added. Under the agreement, he said, West Germany will supply all equipment and tools for training Jordanian instructors and will dispatch five German specialists to work at the school for four years.

Poor areas to have sewerage network

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority today decided to link the area of Jabal Al Zuhour, King Faisal Street, Al Sa'adah Street, Al Ridha Street, Al Hashimi Street and Al Shabough Street with public sewerage network. More than 390 landowners will benefit from the project.

Journalists' team off to Baghdad

AMMAN, July 12 (J.T.) — A delegation of Jordanian journalists left today for Baghdad to attend an international conference discussing last month's Israeli air attack on the Iraqi nuclear plant and to take part in celebrations marking the thirteenth anniversary of the July 17 revolution. The delegation, led by Jordan Press Association President Mahmoud Al Kayed, includes association members Fahd Al Rimawi, Hassan Al Tal and Khaled Mahadeen.

NCC approves Aqaba pier loan

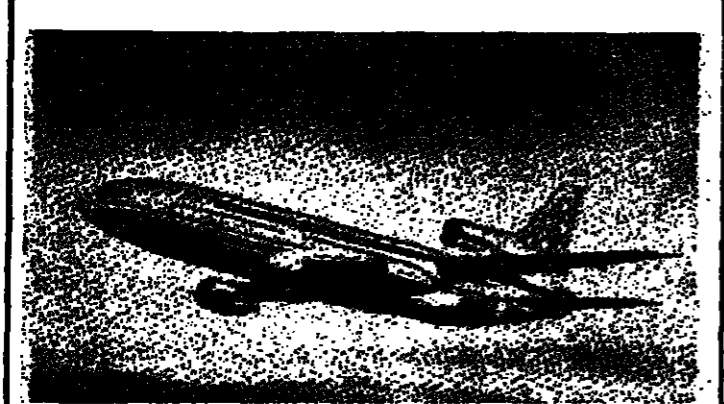
AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — The administrative and financial committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) today held a meeting, chaired by its chairman, Dr. Khaleel Al Salem. The committee recommended endorsement of an agreement between the government and the Islamic Development Bank to finance part of an industrial pier in Aqaba.

12 merchants fined for supply violations

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — The military court has fined twelve Jordanian merchants JD 60 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor today endorsed the sentences.

WHAT'S GOING ON

- Exhibitions**
- * Painting exhibition entitled "Orientalists and Contemporary Art", at the Jordan National Gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.
- * An exhibition of photographs to promote friendship among peoples, at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- * A students' art and handicrafts exhibition at Ajloun Secondary School for girls in Ajloun.



Early TriStars for Alia

AMMAN, July 12 (J.T.) — Lockheed California Company has agreed to advance to September 1982 the delivery date of the fifth TriStar to Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, according to sources at the airline. The aircraft was originally scheduled to be delivered in May 1983.

Lockheed earlier had agreed to advance the delivery of the first and second TriStars to September and October 1981, respectively.

According to the new agreement, the TriStars will have been received within the span of 12 months, starting September 1981. The modern aircraft will replace the aging Boeing 707 fleet, to be gradually phased out or converted to freighters, the Alia sources said.



Dr. Jawad Al Anani

New labour law to pass after Eid Al Fitr holiday

AMMAN, July 12 (Petra) — A draft for a new labour law will be submitted to the cabinet for approval after the Eid Al Fitr holiday, Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani announced here today.

Addressing a press conference, Dr. Anani said a special committee is currently drawing up the final draft, which will tackle loopholes existing in the currently enforced labour law. The new law would benefit a greater sector of agricultural labourers, give the Ministry of Labour the right to open employment offices in various regions of the country and to force institutions employing at least 50 labourers to employ handicapped people who have been rehabilitated after receiving vocational training, he said. Handicapped labourers in such institutions should constitute two per cent of the total number of employees, Dr. Anani said. According to the new law, labourers working on holidays should receive an extra 150 per cent pay.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Qatari riyal	91.89	
UAE dirham	91.29	
Omani riyal	968.397	
U.S. dollar	336/2	
U.K. sterling	638.464	
W. German mark	138.2/3	
Swiss franc	162/16	
Italian lire	(for every 100)	27.6/2
French franc	57.8/5	
Dutch guilder	124.3/12	
Swedish crown	65.3/6	
Belgium franc	84.4/8	
Japanese yen	(for every 100)	147/14
Saudi riyal	98.5/98.9	
Lebanese pound	76.6/77.3	
Syrian pound	55/56.4	
Iraqi dinar	724.1/730	
Kuwaiti dinar	1183.3/1187.3	
Egyptian pound	394.3/399	

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CRANNEL 3

2:00 Koran
2:25 Cartoons
2:50 Children's programme
3:00 Arabic series
3:50 Arabic series
4:15 The Five Adventurers
4:35 Arabic series
5:30 Comedy
6:00 Religious programme
7:00 Programme preview
7:25 Local programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:20 Arabic series
10:10 A special programme on Iraq
11:00 News in Arabic
11:30 Arabic play

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Eva 2000
8:30 Comedy
9:00 Documentary
10:00 News in English
10:15 Rockford Files
11:05 News summary in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Country Music
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary

BOOK CHOICE 22:30 Financial News
22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Roundup 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Washington Square 23:30 America, Europe and the World

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Leaving Earth" 18:30 Country Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Aqaba
9:20 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Muscat, Dubai
9:50 Doha, Bahrain
9:55 Beirut
10:00 Dhahran
10:05 Abu Dhabi
11:40 Cairo (EA)
13:35 Larnaca
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:20 Belgrade (YU)
15:30 Kuwait (KT)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:00 Tripoli, Benghazi
16:30 Cairo
17:00 Bangkok
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
19:00 Cairo (AE)
19:45 Paris (AF)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

03:30 Cairo
05:45 Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Damascus
07:00 Aqaba
08:55 Cairo (EA)
09:00 Rome (IA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Larnaca
11:00 New York, Amsterdam
11:10 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Brussels
12:00 London
12:15 Madrid
12:20 Frankfurt
12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:30 Paris
12:40 Cairo (EA)
15:25 Moscow (SU)
16:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
19:00 Kuwait
19:20 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Cairo (EA)
21:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Nabeel Muraidi 238/38356
Abdolrahman Al Najjar 75050

Zarqa:
Mustaf Al Hajjawi 81217

Irbid:
Zaid Jaradad 2001

PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Salam 36730
Khalaf 36726
Hijyam 51094

Zarqa:
Palestine (-)

Irbid:
Sa'doun (-)

TAXIS:
Al Khayyam 41541
Al Ahram 63911
Al Nahda 63006
Bashar 71329
Zaid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 240-49
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALLIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Firstaid, fire, police 199

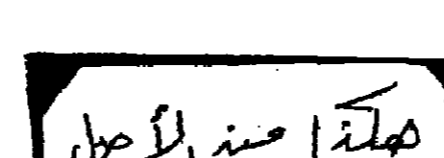
Fire headquarters 221
Cablegram or telegram 221

Telephone:

Information 74111
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 74111
Overseas radio and satellite calls 74111
Telephone maintenance and repair service 74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	80	55	Grape leaves	260
Eggplant	170	120	Bananas	260
Potatoes (imported)	140	100	Apples (African, Japanese)	410
Marrow (small)	120	80	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	460
Marrow (large)	70	60	Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	430
Cucumber (small)	180	100	Apples (Double Red)	250
Cucumber (large)	80	50	Apples (Starken)	200
Faqous	110	70	Melons	150
Peas	360	300	Water Melons	80
Okra (Green)	380	300	Plums (Red)	120
Okra (Red)	260	180	Plums (Yellow)	150
Muloukhiyah	60	45	Apricots	250
Hot Green Pepper	320	200	Cherries	340
Cabbage	100	60	Lemons	300
Onions (dry)	90	70	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	120
Garlic	440	400	Oranges (Waxed)	180
Carrots	100	60	Grapefruit	160
Potatoes (local)	140	100		



NATIONAL

Text and photos
by Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The 60-year-old sweets shop still stands in the heart of downtown Amman "firm against competition from modern confectioneries". Its long-time owner and operator, 65-year-old Mohammad Ali Manha has been working in the same place for more than 40 years.

Not only does Mr. Manha boast of having the oldest sweets shop in Jordan he also says that he is proud of the "role" his confectionery has played during its six-decade history.

"My family came to settle in Salt 120 years ago from Nablus in the West Bank, and my grandfather was the first to establish a sweets shop in Jordan," the grey-haired Mr. Manha said. He added that after his grandfather's death, his father "inherited" the sweets industry and moved to Amman, where he settled in the present location of the confectionery which Mr. Manha is still operating.

Despite the small size of the Jordanian population in the 1930s, Mr. Manha said that business was brisker then than now and the sweets were of very quality. He added that there was little heating in the sweets business then, because "people did not know how to cheat, and they used to fear God greatly."

He cited the examples of "Balawi" margarine or Nabulsi cheese as some of the few ingredients whose quality has not suffered as a result of cheating.

The low demand for sweets 40 years ago due to the small population did not harm the business, according to Mr. Manha. We worked less in the past, but it was cheaper and simpler than

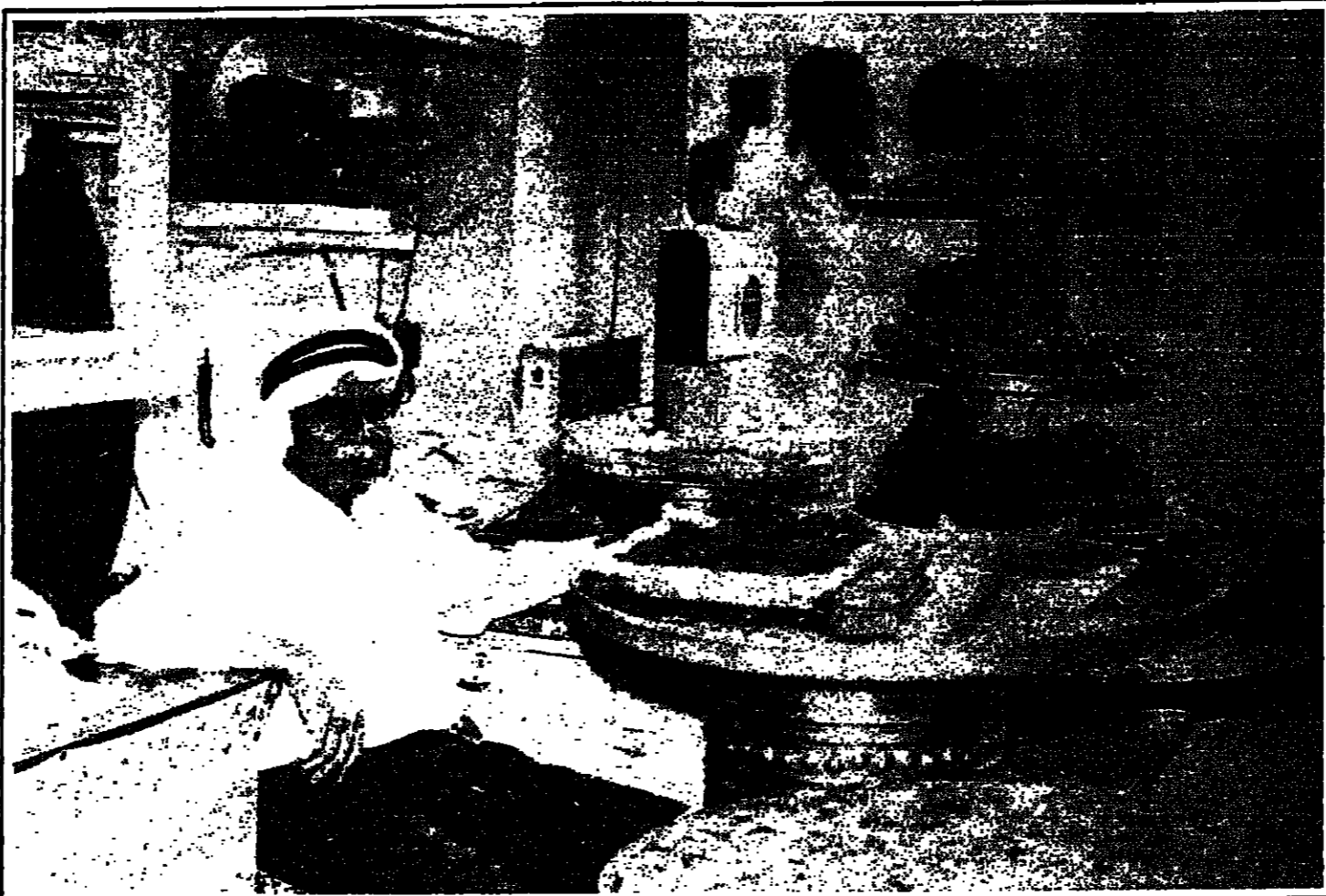
it is now," he recalled.

Sweets produced at Mr. Manha's shop are the same items the shop used to sell 60 years ago. Mr. Manha said that people used to offer *kinafa* during weddings — one big plate of that cost only half a dinar. "Twenty big plates (*sadr*) of *kinafa* cost about JD 10, and they sufficed for more than 300 guests," the veteran sweets dealer recalled.

But as women got "more lazy" and society progressed, people began going to the big restaurants to buy "sweets plates" for weddings, and the bill usually runs to over JD 300, according to Mr. Manha.

Though confectioneries have mushroomed in Jordan in the past 10 years, Mr. Manha's has remained almost the same, because, he claims, satisfaction has been the policy of his shop since its establishment 60 years ago. He added that he and members of his family run the confectionery themselves; they do not depend on external labour. But that does not mean that his shop is losing ground to bigger ones in terms of customers.

Sweets sold at Mr. Manha's shop include *kinafa*, *Baqalawa*, *ghouraybeh*, *Ma'moul* and *Qaqayef* — all are purely Arabic. Mr. Manha says he has never made any non-Arabic sweets at his shop, because his customers are used to



Mr. Mohammad Ali Manha, proprietor of his family's 60-year-old confectionery.

Mohammad Ali Manha: 40 years with sweets

buying Jordanian items, and never ask for foreign varieties.

Sweets produced at Mr. Manha's shop have even played a role in historic Jordanian occasions. Mr. Manha claims that when the late King Talal got married in 1934, his shop added to the pleasure of the celebrations by distributing free sweets to thousands of people who trekked to downtown Amman to watch the king make his way from Al Hussein Mosque to Raghadan Palace on a white horse.

"The mood was festive that day, and I remember we made lots of sweets to celebrate the occasion," Mr. Manha said. He added that his shop also contributed to the celebrations launched at the birth of His Majesty King Hussein.

After more than 40 years in the sweets business in Jordan, Mr. Manha says that the current market is satisfactory, except for the fact that not all products are genuine. He repeated that the proliferation of confectioneries in Jordan has made the business ac-

cessible to everybody who would like to be a sweets maker, no matter what his capabilities are.

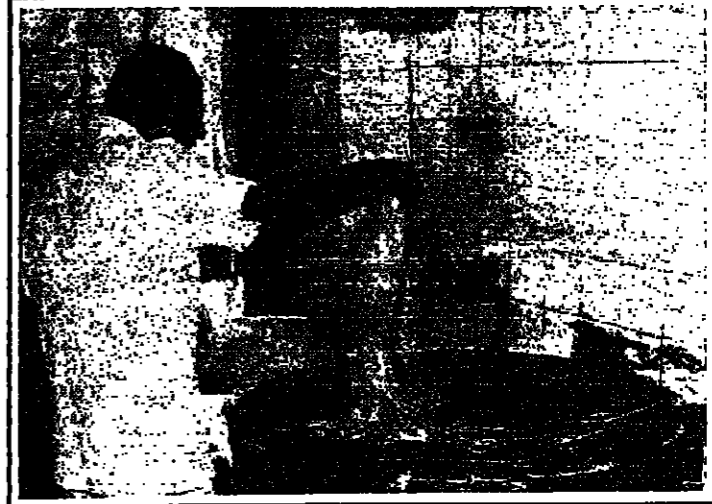
Meanwhile, Mr. Manha said, the expansion of the business has provided customers with a wide variety of sweets to choose from, not only Arab varieties but also Western.

The sweets shop run by Mr. Manha seems to transcend its significance as merely a place for selling sweets. Entering the place, a visitor is confronted by a big pic-

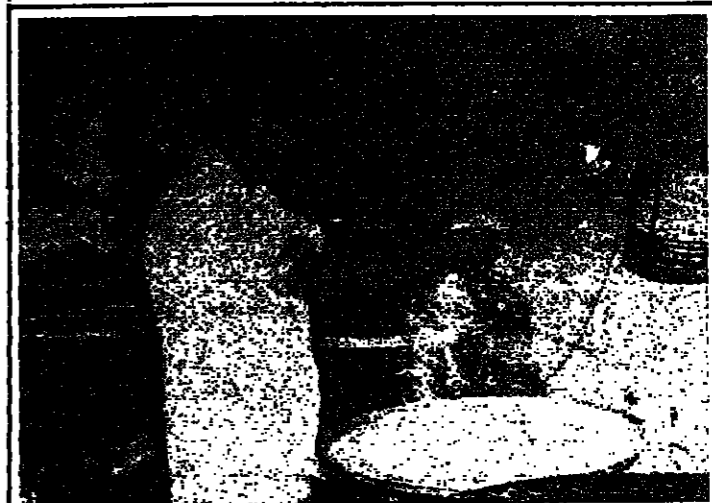
ture of Mr. Manha's father. The scale used to weigh sweets for customers is a collector's item, more than 70 years old.

"I hope the place can remain here, and be run by one person in the family, and never mind what the other members want," the 65-year-old sweet dealer said.

"This business is very dear to me and my family, and I will work hard to make sure it is maintained and run by the same family that started it," he concluded.



Kinafa is still hand-made at the shop with the same materials and methods as of old.



Portrait of Mr. Manha's father on the shop wall.

PROFILES of Jordan

National Gallery gets Debre original



AMMAN, July 12 (J.T.) — French Ambassador Jaude Harel (left), today presented Princess Vidjan Ali (third from right), president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts, with an Olivier Debre painting of Petra. The painting was done by the French artist during a visit to Jordan in March of this year. At the

time of his visit, Mr. Debre took part in the French Contemporary Art Exhibition, which was held at the Jordan National Gallery, in cooperation with the French ministry of culture and the Royal Society of Fine Arts. Mr. Debre dedicated his Petra painting to the Jordan National Gallery to enhance its collection.

Al Hussein Society: a home disabled children hate to leave

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For the first time in Jordan, six physically handicapped teenagers have completed a two-year training course at Al Hussein Society for the Welfare and Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Amman.

But though the graduates accepted their certificates proudly in the first graduation ceremony of its kind ever held in Jordan, each started to cry, because they knew that the real challenge had begun. The society has been their home for so long, and some of them have not known any other.

The graduates, four girls and two boys, had undergone training for two years at the society's new residential centre in Amman. They were trained in sewing, embroidery, weaving, the manufacture of artificial flowers, switchboard operation, painting and music.

Their work is now proudly displayed at the centre, and the girls are ready to turn out dresses to rival the work of world-renowned countries. Yet they are wary of the world outside, because they know deep down in their hearts that Jordanian society is not going to accept them as it would other human beings. Jordan is still not ready to offer job opportunities to the handicapped, and these six young people are now facing the threat of permanent joblessness and inability to support themselves.

Al Hussein Society is the only one of its kind in Jordan. It not only offers training to its students, but also helps them feel at home there.

Since the establishment of the new residential centre just off the

Fifth Circle in Jabal Amman, the society's activities have broadened. There are now 22 residents at the centre, most of whom are under 16; and another 10 out-patients receiving daily care and treatment.

But no matter how much this centre offers to these children, Jordan is still a long way from giving the handicapped their due. According to statistics, there are about 6,000 physically handicapped in Jordan, and most do

handicapped children. But now it can barely meet the increasing demands of the 22 boarders it already has. "Everything is so expensive," Mrs. Kawar told the Jordan Times, "and I try to set certain standards here. I cannot accept more children at this stage."

At the centre, the children receive physiotherapy in a specially equipped room, general education and vocational training in a happy domestic atmosphere. Mrs. Nazili Kawar, head of Al Hussein Centre, says, "People should become more involved in the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Feeling sorry is not enough; people should have to go out of their way and help the handicapped."

Al Hussein Centre, however, does its best. With financial aid from the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health and the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund, it is attempting to upgrade its services and admit more

not even have crutches to help them walk.

Most physically handicapped suffer from polio or muscular dystrophy, both crippling diseases. On the other hand, some people become handicapped as a result of accidents.

The children follow a scheduled programme. Besides the rigorous daily physical therapy which is carried out either in groups or individually, the children are taught as individuals. The 22 students are divided into two class groups, equivalent to the fourth and sixth elementary grades, where lessons are carried on regularly. A qualified teacher sent by the Ministry of Education handles both classes, and another comes in the afternoon to give them piano lessons.

The children have also been taking flower arrangement classes, and their work has shown that they can do as well as normal children. Some of the older children were sent to the Hotel Training Centre in Amman, where they learned

telephone switchboard operation.

The centre aims, through its rehabilitation work, to enable each handicapped person to become integrated into the community. Mrs. Kawar said, "With a little encouragement from the as yet reluctant society, miracles could be worked, and the handicapped would become more independent."

The children are kept occupied as much as possible. Mrs. Kawar explained that this helps them forget their disabilities and, at the same time, develop their personal talents.

One of the girls, who has been at the centre for the long time, sat for the *taswiji* examination this year, and now she is anxiously waiting for the results.

Mrs. Kawar, who has been working in this field for 20 years, treats the children as she would treat her own, and the fame she has acquired through her dedicated work has attracted many handicapped people from all over Jordan.

Now, 150 such children are on the centre's waiting list, but not all could be accommodated, because the centre is already filled to capacity.

The 22 residents of both sexes have their own beds and closets. And the bathrooms are fitted in such a way that every one can

discarded children in the country. Mrs. Kawar spends a lot of time visiting their families. Of course, there's a limit to what she can do on her own.

The attitude of parents with handicapped children is still appalling, she says, and their tendency to reject them makes the problem worse.

As a rule, the centre does accept children with multiple disabilities. This is to make sure that they have better chances to learn and become self-reliant.

With the constant care and affection they receive at the centre, the children steadily improve. Most of them have become so attached to the place and to Mrs. Kawar that they call her "Mama". Some of them have become so emotionally vulnerable that they cannot face the hostility of society outside. Mrs. Kawar said, "It is really hostile. People have not learned to accept or respect the disabled, they are just pitied."

This attitude has made the children frightened to face the world. One of the graduates, 18-year-old Nasim Awad, spends his time wondering if he will ever be accepted as an ordinary human being. He has spent quite a long time at the centre, and his parents have got used to the idea of his being away.

Nasim has been trained as a telephone switchboard operator, and he can manage very well by himself. But, as he moves around on his wheelchair, his despair can be felt by anyone. It does not stem from his being handicapped, but from the prejudices of society.

No matter how active the centre is, it is only a drop in the ocean. The problems start when students leave it.

As Nasim says, "I wonder when the time will come when we feel that we are the same as anyone else, no matter whether we can use our legs or not."

outside. But the students have no doubt they will have problems with acceptance, Dina Matar reports. Al Hussein Society for the Welfare and Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped does its best to prepare its children to cope in the world

CORRECTION

A photo credit on page 3 of yesterday's Jordan Times incorrectly attributed the pictures of the fashion show "Jordanian Fashion Through the Ages" to Suzanne Za'mut-Black. The photos were by Yousef Al 'Allan.

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Who's responsible?

WHILE ONE commends the government for its intensive efforts to combat the spread of the current cholera epidemic, one also wonders: Why can't the crash clean-up programmes now being implemented be continued throughout the year? One also wonders: If inadequate or unimplemented sanitation services are one cause of the recurring cholera scare in Jordan, isn't it about time that some officials or departments in charge of these deficient services were held accountable for their poor performance?

One only has to turn on the television set every night to witness a catalogue of frightening cases of poor public services throughout the capital region. In some rural areas, the situation is often far worse. It is easy for the media to highlight the failures of the public sector to meet basic human needs throughout the country. What is far more difficult -- and what is demanded now from the country's decision-makers -- is to institute changes in the pattern of accountability of public office holders so that incompetence cannot be forever disregarded, and so that criminal negligence cannot be allowed to contribute to the kind of misery, and even death, that we encounter in cholera epidemics such as the one we are now passing through.

When this epidemic passes, we would do well to remember all the television films we are seeing this month and ask our public officials: Who is responsible for this? Or will we simply wait for the next cholera epidemic, and more deaths, and only then remind ourselves that the problems of society are largely man-made, and therefore our problems could be averted if those in responsible positions were forced to do their jobs adequately?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Philip Habib's mission points to the fact that the United States is trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon on the pretext of solving the Lebanese crisis. This fact is supported by reports that Habib will make a proposal to solve the Lebanese crisis, by his meetings with several Lebanese political figures and by the strange statement in which he claimed that the so-called "missile crisis" is linked to the internal Lebanese crisis.

This statement indicates that the U.S. envoy intends to use the issue of the missiles as a means to facilitate his intervention in the Lebanese crisis, overlooking Begin's confession that the whole missile issue was artificially provoked in the first place and was brought about by Israeli belligerence.

It is noteworthy that Habib's presence in Beirut was accompanied by Israeli air raids over the area north of the Litani River in what could be interpreted as an Israeli threat to the Lebanese that they have no alternative but to accept Habib's proposals and acquiesce to U.S. intervention.

U.S. moves on the Lebanese arena cannot be viewed outside the context of U.S. practices in the entire region. It is these practices which resulted in the Camp David accords and which continue to attempt to widen their range. The above-mentioned reports indicate that Lebanon is the next target of such attempts, since this would further the interests of Washington in the region.

AL DUSTOUR: Yesterday was the anniversary of the 1973 Ramadan War, and we marked it with a shame and silence hardly befitting the anniversary of a war which destroyed the theory of Israeli security and taught Israel that its only guarantee of security is Arab consent to peace with it, rather than expansionism, occupation of Arab lands and maintaining land and water barriers with the Arabs.

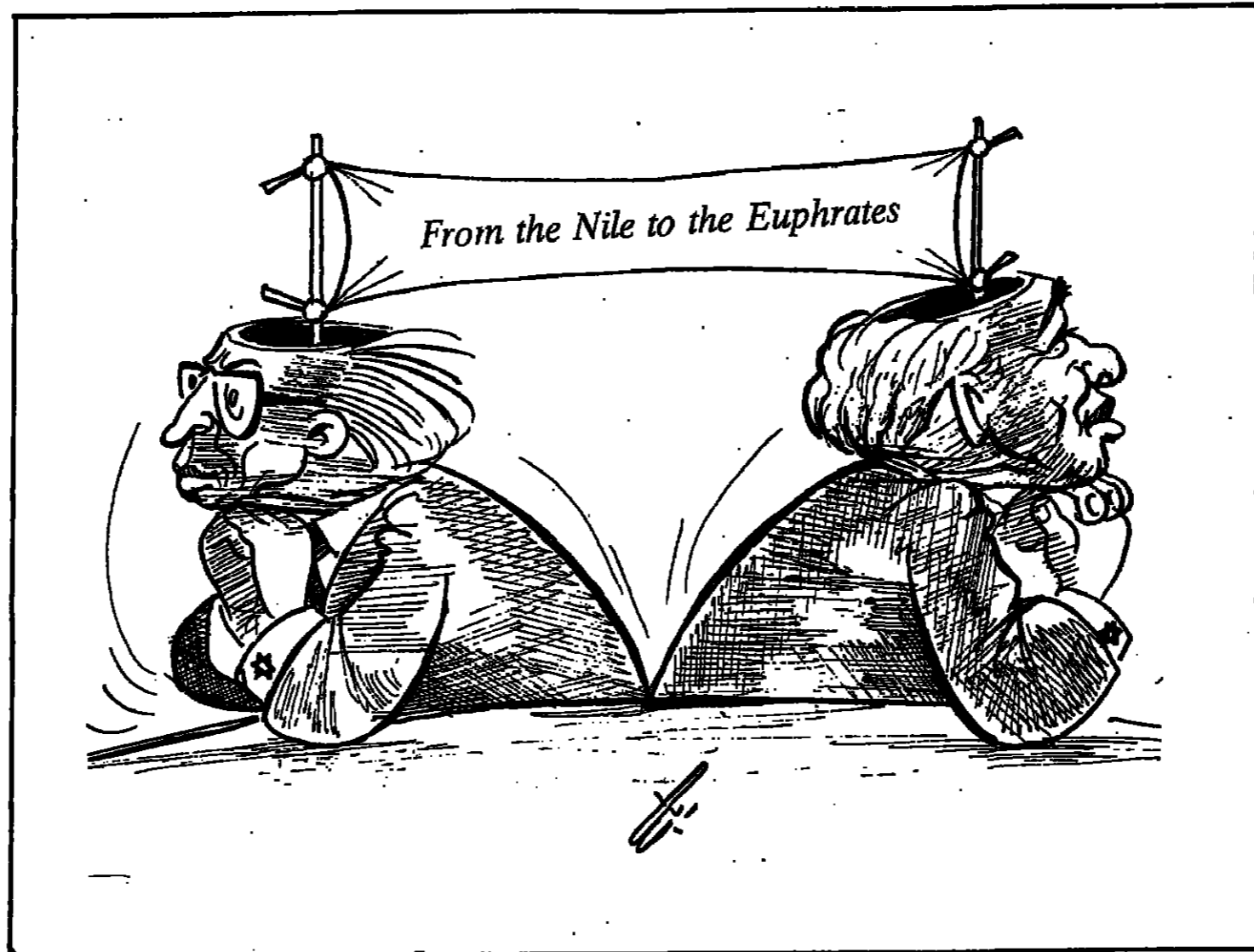
The anniversary passed, as if it was not the commemoration of the battle which destroyed the myth of eternal Israeli technological superiority, which Israel was trying to indelibly plant in the consciousness of every Arab fighter.

The ironic tragedy, however, is that all these values, which were forged by the blood of Arab fighters during this month of martyrdom have been inverted by the Egyptian regime, which conspired to turn this war into the last battle between us and the invaders.

Such a state of affairs would not have been objectionable had a just peace been in sight, and had the edge been taken off the aggressive tendencies of the Zionist invaders and had their policy based on military conquest been changed.

The barren years which followed the glorious Ramadan war witnessed a series of disasters and setbacks and the enemy continued to persecute the Arabs inside the occupied territories, while idle talk about the Camp David accords and the farce of the autonomy talks continued in Arab political circles, undisturbed by the threats and attacks directed against us by the enemy.

It is time we made an honest return to the starting point and put an end to despair, resolving that what the enemy forcibly usurped from us can only be regained by force.



Americans plan Vietnam memorial, while government neglects veterans

By Robert Trautman

WASHINGTON — Plans for a privately-funded memorial to 57,692 Americans who died in Vietnam are going ahead here while many living Vietnam veterans complain that they are neglected by the U.S. government.

Veterans groups are praising the memorial, which will be built with private donations, as an effort toward national reconciliation over the most unpopular war in American history.

But the groups also point out that the monument will do nothing to help the serious health and emotional problems which thousands of servicemen brought home from the seven-year war.

Of the Americans killed in Vietnam, 47,192 died in battle, and more than 10,000 more in accidents and from other causes.

The memorial, to be on land donated by Congress near the Lincoln Memorial, has the support of both the so-called "hawks" who backed the war and the "doves" who opposed it.

One and \$1.5 million has already been raised towards the \$7.5 million memorial, which will not take the form of a majestic structure or carry sterling phrases of noble causes.

It will, instead, consist of a pair

of 200-foot (67 metre) long black granite walls. On them will be carved the names of the war dead.

Construction of the memorial is scheduled to begin later this year. Completion is scheduled for November, 1982.

But an official of a major veterans group fighting for benefits for the three million men who served in Vietnam says that does nothing for their battle to win medical rights in connection with the fighting.

Mr. Kenneth Berez, members' director of the Vietnam Veterans of America, told Reuters in an interview that "Agent Orange" and the "Post-Vietnam Syndrome" remained problems.

Mr. Berez said Congress has now agreed that harmful effects from the herbicide Agent Orange, used widely as a defoliant in Vietnam, were service-connected, and men who suffered them are eligible for government-paid treatment.

But, he said, Congress has refused to approve disability compensation for Agent-Orange-related ailments, which, he said, ranged from rashes to kidney and liver diseases.

Some doctors think it may also cause genetic deficiencies. The defence department says 20 million kilograms of Agent Orange were used in Vietnam to

clear areas for attack.

But the department also says that during roughly the same period, 35 million kilograms of the defoliant were used in the United States for agricultural purposes.

The veterans groups are also seeking support of the "Vietnam outreach" programme — 91 veterans offices in storefronts throughout the country, away from Veteran Administration (VA) offices, which, Mr. Berez said, Vietnam veterans distrust.

He said President Reagan wanted to cut the storefront centres, but lobbying by veterans groups and a Vietnam caucus of congressmen has won a two-year reprieve.

The centres are staffed by psychologists and others to help veterans combat the "Post-Vietnam Syndrome," as well as steering them to other benefits for which they are eligible.

Mr. Berez explained that Vietnam veterans needed the centres as "neutral" places for counselling for themselves and for their families.

He said the veterans see the VA as part of the establishment which sent them to war, but which refused to treat them as patriots when they returned, as other American soldiers were treated on coming home from other wars.

Mr. Berez said that, and a sense

that the United States had a lack of commitment to winning in Vietnam, contribute to the so-called Post-Vietnam War Syndrome.

Soldiers were sent to Vietnam as individuals instead of in units and only for a year instead of the duration of the war. Thus, he said, they often suffered the stress of simply trying to stay alive until their 12 months were up.

When soldiers returned home to be discharged, there was little counselling for them — no "disengagement" period to readjust to civilian life, Mr. Berez said.

And the soldiers, had to face families and friends who had been inundated with anti-war news, he said, adding that some wounded veterans told people they had been hurt in car accidents so they would not have to discuss Vietnam.

The government, Mr. Berez said, must address itself to the problem, which has manifested itself in veterans beginning anywhere from two to 10 years after the war's end.

That manifestation shows up in feelings of alienation, disregard for self, high rates of divorce and often in suicide. And a memorial with names chipped in it, he said, is not enough.

REUTER

Third World gets help at the bargaining table

Poor and inexperienced Third World negotiators are frequently at a disadvantage when bargaining with multinational companies. Arnold Kransdorff reports that the United Nations is helping to even the balance.

TO SIT ACROSS the negotiating table from a multinational company can be an intimidating experience — especially for a greenhorn. With their vast transnational experience, and heavy-weight legal support, multinationals can frequently tie up contracts which the other party soon considers less than fair.

Such is the problem facing many Third World countries, whose emergence as industrial nations usually necessitates a measure of involvement with outside companies which are often more sophisticated — and shrewd — than themselves. Most of the people who negotiate with multinationals on behalf of Third World countries "are pretty bad," says Gustave Feissel. "In most cases the person at the top, usually the chief minister, is the only competent individual. Below him few people are any good and one man cannot do everything on his own." Mr. Feissel, a U.S. national who was educated in Paris and New York, is unusually well-placed to make such a judgment. He mans a United Nations programme which has provided many developing countries with free advice on how to negotiate with multinationals.

His programme forms part of the activities of the U.N. Centre on Transnational Corporations, which is better known for the work it is doing on trying to get universal agreement — still at least a year away — on a code of conduct for multinationals and the host countries in which they operate.

The centre has been mandated to provide governments with technical co-

operation in an effort to strengthen their ability to deal with multinationals. "Unfortunately governments wait until a quarter to midnight to decide that they need us," says Mr. Feissel.

He quotes the extraordinary case of a Third World country in Asia whose government wanted to investigate whether it had any petroleum and/or gas reserves that could be exploited.

The government had been approached by a U.S. company with a suitably impressive New York address. After a session of negotiation, a contract was drawn up giving the company exclusive exploration rights.

In the event, the company, which turned out to be nothing more than two individuals in a Fifth Avenue office, subsequently sold the contract to a third party, over whom the host country had no choice and little control.

According to Mr. Feissel this is not an isolated incident. Such "contracts," drawn up in haste and without proper legal advice, are widespread across the developing world, he claims.

The type of contract drawn up is frequently inappropriate, he argues, the financial arrangements are invariably unfair, and the host country's control over the project (and its implications) is often weak.

The scope of the U.N. centre's technical co-operation programme covers the provision of advice and the organisation of training programmes. The advice can cover the formulation of policies, laws and regulations affecting foreign participation, as well as assistance in dealing with specific arrangements with multinationals.

These can include a wide range of subjects — ownership and control, transfer of technology, transfer pricing, joint ventures, licensing arrangements, management contracts and production sharing agreements.

The centre's advisers are not permitted to assist at the negotiating table but staff back-up can be provided in preparation for negotiations with multinationals.

In terms of the volume of business between developing countries and multinationals the centre's activities in this area barely scratch the surface, but Mr. Feissel is confident that the service will grow rapidly. Since the technical co-operation scheme was started nearly four years ago the centre has dealt with 188 advisory projects from 56 countries.

Nearly a third (55) were completed or initiated during the last reported year to March 1980. Of these, nearly a half were in response to requests from African countries, 17 from Asian countries, 12 from South American countries and two from one European country.

To carry out the work, the centre, which occupies modest premises away from the U.N. headquarters in New York, employs seven full-time advisers and another eight consultants on retainer. These are supplemented by a group of high-level experts who are engaged on an ad hoc basis.

Examples of recent projects related to policies, laws and regulations include missions to two African countries. In one case the centre's advisers made recommendations for the more effective control of that country's mining interests and in the other, assistance was given to evaluate the possible incidence of transfer pricing in selected sectors.

In the latter case, the advisers also analysed existing tax laws and regulations, reviewed their adequacy in controlling abuses and made recommendations for monitoring transfer pricing practices.

On specific projects, the centre has, for example, recently undertaken several major missions to a poor Asian country where advisers have helped finalise the development of a sponge iron project; assisted in negotiations for joint ventures in the pulp and paper and fertiliser and petrochemical industries; and helped in the choice of alternative project financing in the development of a country's food industry.

An indication, perhaps, of the success of these missions is contained in an annex to the centre's last annual report,

DE FACTONOMICS

A population policy for Jordan

Part 1

By T.A. Jaber

ONE OF OUR BASIC contradictions in development planning and in economic policymaking is the absence of a concrete population policy. While, at the same time, we consider population, manpower or human resources as the most valuable asset that Jordan has. Faced with such inherent contradiction, development planners usually have one, or a combination, of the following answers.

1. The absence of a population policy is a policy in itself. I believe that this position is evading the issue. Population problems are there in our daily lives and we cannot simply forget about excessive urbanisation, geographical distribution, satisfaction of peoples' basic needs, labour migration, population growth and the resulting dependence rate, women's role in the society, labour shortages or unemployment, population data, family planning, spacing... etc. Such issues cannot be left entirely to the market forces but rather definite guidelines should be proposed and included in our development plans. The absence of a population policy is no answer but simply a contradiction and comes as a result of diverting our priorities to large scale projects rather than being issue-oriented.

2. The other answer is the familiar one, which looks at our development from different angles and uses the same chapters and projects to respond to any alternate viewpoint. Whatever the opposing argument is, the planner would say: "We have it in the plan." Whether it is emphasis on our people's basic needs, or social development, or dispersion of projects in the various locations where the people may continue to work and reside, or questioning about our population policy, the answer is clear. What about these chapters and projects on education, health, water and sewerage, roads and others? Don't these stand as

answers to all of these questions and, may be, to some others? They may be, but still we don't have in our plans a concrete population policy, an integrated social development plan, a satisfactory approach towards assessing basic needs.

3. A third position refers to the cultural and religious obstacles that may face any clear-cut population policy and programmes. However, this position, though it looks to be more convincing than the previous ones, still pre-judges the type of population policy which Jordan may adopt and prejudice the reaction of Jordanian citizens towards it. It further assumes that a population policy would be formulated behind closed doors imposed from above, which is not necessarily the case. Accordingly, it does not stand as an acceptable justification for neglecting major issue related to basic wealth — the population policy.

The population question is not a theoretical one that can be left aside. It is not also about the thinking of the average citizen, though his ideas about it are less sophisticated. In the Ministry of Labour, we have managed seven seminars population education with financing from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation. These seminars were addressed to workers, employers and labour unions. Our lecturers were top specialists from the universities, the civil service and the private sector.

Participants in each seminar took an active part in the discussions and were very interested in population matters. In every seminar the following question was raised by the participants: At the end of the seminar, what do you want to believe in? Is it population control that you are advocating or what?

I take this and similar questions as an indication of citizen's interest in, and awareness of, population matters. It reflects the need for a national population policy, which should not fail to think of

which contains a list of responses from governments to specific cooperation programmes.

The other arm of the centre's technical co-operation programme — training — consists of organising workshops on the regulation of, and negotiation with, multinationals.

The workshops also deal with specific sectors, such as mining or fisheries, and specific technical issues, such as disclosure and transfer pricing. They are organised at regional or national levels and are held, usually, at venues in developing countries.

Over the past four years, the centre has held more than 43 training work-

shops attended by some 1,700 participants from more than 75 countries.

The centre's technical co-operation services, which come free to U.N. member governments, are financed mostly from voluntary contributions and means diverted from United Nations Development Programme sources. To date some \$3.8 million has been received, pledged from six countries — West Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.K.

The cost of advisory services range from \$4,000 to more than \$20,000 while the cost of training workshops ranges from \$15,000 to \$70,000.

Financial Times News Feature



"Now don't commit yourself to anything"

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

سكنا من الامم

MIDDLE EAST

Sadat assails Egyptian lawyers for opposing treaty with Israel

By
ALEXANDRIA, July 12 (R) — President Anwar Sadat has accused the Egyptian Bar Association council of attempting to defame Egypt's reputation with its campaign against the peace treaty with Israel and said he would ask parliament to investigate the council and make the outcome public. The association accused the government last week of attempting to dissolve its council because of opposition to the peace treaty. The council and opposition groups have arranged special programmes to be broadcast in Washington on the eve of Mr. Sadat's arrival on a state visit to the United States next month showing that the situation in Egypt is deteriorating and that of pre-revolutionary Iran. They want to show the Americans that Egypt

under Sadat is the same as that of Iran under the late days of the Shah," the Egyptian president said. Mr. Sadat also said he would attempt in talks with President Reagan to give a new push to the Middle East peace process. Addressing members of the ruling National Democratic Party Mr. Sadat said Israel and Egypt respected the Camp David peace treaty and had implemented it in good faith. Mr. Sadat said the Palestinian problem remained a crucial issue. He insisted that there should be an end to Israeli military rule on the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip to enable the Palestinians to decide their own future. The president criticised the Arab countries for opposing the peace treaty and the Camp David accords which he claims set a framework for peace in the Middle East. He said he would like to see a rapprochement with the rest of the Arab countries if they resumed relations with Egypt.

LO will step up military action against Israel, Arafat aide says

By
RUT, July 12 (R) — A Key figure in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said in an interview published today that the organisation was trying to get Soviet support for its confrontation with Israel and the United States. Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, told the English-language "Monday Morning" that the PLO would concentrate on military action instead of diplomacy during the coming year. "This is not the time for peace initiatives... my hope is that the Soviet Union will discuss with us the development of the confrontation with Israel and the United States, as it is doing with the Syrians," he said. Mr. Al Hassan said Washington was wasting its time if it hoped to persuade the PLO to recognise Israel in return for U.S. recognition of the PLO.

He also said that if the new French government adopted a more pro-Israeli stance, the PLO would try to persuade Arab countries to cut their trade with France. "We will ask Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait to take stern economic measures to confront any French submission to Israeli pressure," Mr. Al Hassan said.

Iraning squads kill 9 leftists in Iran

By
TEHRAN, July 12 (R) — Nine leftists were executed today, according to the state radio, as revolutionary courts maintained a death-dealing campaign on opponents of the government. A broadcast monitored in London said four officers and a member of the so-called "Monday" (hypocrites) movement went before a tribunal in the Caspian Sea resort of Behshar, a formerly left-wing stronghold, on charges of rebellion against the state. Arafat is the official term for the radical left-wing Muslim guerrillas, whose supporters are saring the brunt of the spate of executions. The downfall of President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr last month. Other four accused men were shot in the provincial capital of Sanandaj after being charged of cooperating with rebels fighting the government for self-rule. Executions in Sanandaj followed the arrest yesterday of a pro-government religious leader and his son in a guerrilla raid on their house and his.

Hundreds of left-wing supporters have been arrested and more than 100 have been executed on the orders of revolutionary tribunals since a massive bomb blast killed more than 70 leading politicians of the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP) on June 28. The attack was blamed on "American plots." Revolutionary prosecutor-general Ali Qodussi yesterday issued a tough warning to leftist groups and their supporters, threatening more executions and saying that anti-state protesters and strikers would be severely dealt with. Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, last week ordered judicial authorities to take a strong line against dissidents. Tehran newspapers yesterday reported the arrest of Mr. Fatollah Bani-Sadr, a brother of the deposed president, on charges of working for the coordination office for Cooperation of People and President. This is a banned organisation which had sought to build grass-roots support for the former leader.

An "Arabian Nights" dream comes true The Sohar makes it, just like Sinbad did... 1,200 years ago

By
PEKING, July 12 (R) — An Arab dhow, the Sohar, has arrived in the south China city of Canton after a seven-month, 6,000-mile voyage to test the legendary route of Sinbad the sailor. Captained by British adventurer Tim Severin and sponsored by the Omani government, the dhow left Muscat on November 23 to follow the route said in "1,001 Arabian Nights" to have been taken by Sinbad 1,200 years ago. Using only replicas of ninth century navigation equipment, including a compass made of small tablets strung on a cord, the Sohar reached the pearl river port of Huangpu (Whampoa) earlier this month. The 14 crewmen — eight Omanis, four Britons,

an Indian and an American — were welcomed at an official ceremony in Canton yesterday by Mr. Huang Zhen, minister in charge of cultural relations with foreign countries. The New China News Agency said the dhow was escorted into dock at Canton by a Chinese naval vessel. Firecrackers lit the sky and a traditional lion dance was performed to Chinese and Arabic music. The dhow, its planks held together by coconut fibre and tree without a single nail, was built by Omani craftsmen in traditional style. Powered only by sail, the Sohar survived several storms as it followed the old maritime silk route via India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Singapore. Captain Severin, who once sailed a cowhide boat from Ireland to North America via Iceland, will tomorrow take the Sohar down the pearl river to Hong Kong, where it will be handed over to the Omani navy on July 15 for transport home.

Arafat ends Libya visit

By
BEIRUT, July 12 (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat has left Tripoli after a brief visit to Libya, the official Libyan news agency JANA said. He arrived in Tripoli on Friday night from Belgrade where he held two days of talks with Yugoslav leaders.

4 Palestinian commandos appeal for POW status

By
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 12 (R) — An Arab lawyer today appealed to Israel's supreme court to stop military court proceedings against four Palestinians charged with killing six Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank last year. Mr. Darwish Nasir filed the petition after a military court in Nablus ruled last week that it had the authority to try the Palestinians on charges of killing the settlers in an ambush in Hebron on May 2, 1980. The supreme court is expected to discuss the appeal next week. Mr. Nasir told the court that the defendants should be recognised as prisoners of war. Such a status, he has told reporters, would give them immunity from prosecution in an Israeli military court.

France assures Kuwait on investments

By
KUWAIT, July 12 (R) — France has assured Kuwait that its proposed nationalisation of major French firms later this year will not affect foreign investments in the country, a Kuwaiti government spokesman said today. The spokesman told reporters

that French presidential envoy Claude de Kemoularia made the assurance when he met Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdel Latif Al Hamad. Mr. de Kemoularia, who visited Kuwait last week at the start of a Gulf tour, said the new administration of socialist President Francois Mitterrand would continue to protect foreign investments in France.

Aden expels Eritrean leader

By
DAMASCUS, July 12 (R) — South Yemen has asked the representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-revolutionary council in Aden to leave the country within 48 hours, front sources here said today. Mr. Dakhalah Azaz, the front representative in Aden was detained for a time yesterday and

asked to leave the country, the sources said. No reason was given. The sources said South Yemen had closed the front offices in Aden a year ago and banned any political activity by the office. Eritrean guerrillas have been fighting Ethiopia for the independence of Eritrea province.

OAPEEC urges OPEC to unify oil prices

By
ABU DHABI, July 12 (R) — Dr. Ali Ahmed Atiga, secretary general of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) today urged oil exporting countries to unify prices. He told a news conference that a recent decision by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cut output was a good opportunity to mop up the existing oil surplus in the international market. An OPEC meeting in Geneva last May decided on a minimum 10 per cent reduction in oil production to stabilise the world oil market in terms of supply and prices. Dr. Atiga is in Abu Dhabi to attend the first meeting of the Arab Petroleum Engineering Company (APEC), which the Kuwait-based OAPEC decided to establish a year ago. The United Arab Emirates

(UAE) petroleum minister, Dr. Mana Said Al Oteiba, told the meeting that APEC will help in the transfer of technology to the Arab World. The UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Libya have each contributed 12 per cent of APEC's capital of \$20 million with Algeria and Syria paying four per cent each. The Saudi-based Arab Company for Petroleum Investment holds eight per cent of the equity of APEC, whose paid-up capital is \$12 million. Arab oil producers have plans to spend billions of dollars developing their oil industry and APEC, based in Abu Dhabi, is expected to help them in this, officials said. Dr. Atiga announced that an OAPEC committee of oil ministers from Bahrain, Libya, and Algeria will meet in Algiers next September.

Share raised in Jordanian firm

By
JEDDAH, July 12 (J.T.) — The council of executive directors of the Islamic Development Bank decided at its 50th meeting here to raise the bank's share in the capital of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company by 1.730 million Islamic dinars (nearly \$960,000).

Also at the meeting, the council approved 12 new projects to be implemented at the cost of \$95.158 million in Algeria, Bangladesh, Senegal, North Yemen, Pakistan, the Cameroon Republic, Syria, the Maldives Islands, Niger and Djibouti.

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Oil glut hits OPEC hard African output may drop by 50%

BAHRAIN, July 12 (R)—OPEC countries are under growing pressure to cut their refined oil product prices as Saudi Arabia maintains its campaign to force down crude oil prices, oil industry analysts said today.

The threat to prices comes from oil companies which buy Saudi Arabian oil, which at \$32 a barrel is the cheapest in OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

These companies, which formerly owned the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO), have access to abundant supplies

of crude as the kingdom maintains production at a near-record 10.3 million barrels a day (b/d).

The analysts said that in the past couple of weeks some of the so-called ARAMCO partners — Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil Company of California and Mobil had begun to deliver surplus crude to their refineries.

This provided them with refined products at up to four dollars less than the cheapest alternative OPEC oils and about eight dollars lower than the most expensive.

Previously the ARAMCO partners had been stockpiling oil in

giant tankers at sea, hoping to make a profit if Saudi Arabia raised its official price.

But there is a limit to how much oil can be kept afloat, especially with high world interest rates making financing costly, the analysts said.

The new supplies of cheap refined products are making it difficult for OPEC countries' national oil companies to justify their prices in negotiations with customers, they said.

Refining companies are also being tempted to buy cheap Saudi refined products and pass them on

to customers rather than buy more expensive crude from other OPEC countries and add their own refining costs.

The 13 OPEC countries can refine over six million barrels of crude a day and plan to boost refinery capacity in the 1980s. Saudi Arabia has been holding its production high as part of an attempt to get OPEC to introduce a system of indexed pricing.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani argues this would spare the West from the sudden and unpredictable increases of the present ad hoc pricing system.

Belgium to cut budget deficit to \$5b

BRUSSELS, July 12 (R)—The Belgian government aims to limit next year's budget deficit to 200 billion francs (five billion dollars), government sources said today.

Senior ministers agreed on the target ceiling at a meeting yesterday, and Prime Minister Mark Eyskens told reporters that spending would have to be reduced by more than 100 billion francs (\$2.5 billion).

Growing unemployment and recession have shrunk tax receipts and boosted social security spending, forcing up the budget deficit and prompting disputes between the government's Socialist and Christian Social coalition partners on how to handle the crisis.

Government officials expect this year's current account budget deficit to be about 200 billion francs (\$5 billion) against an original forecast of 90 billion francs (\$2.25 billion).

Because of inflation, the target for next year represents a cut in real terms from the likely 1981 result.

Computer diagnosis unit keeps buses on the road



Public transport buses take some punishment. Small wonder they need frequent maintenance. This mobile computer diagnosis unit, jointly developed by three manufacturers in the Federal Republic of Germany, backed by the Bonn Research Ministry and on trial in Bochum in the Ruhr, keeps service time to a minimum by carrying out in three hours checks that would otherwise take a couple of days and recording its findings on a computer printout.

Refined fuel prices under pressure

NICOSIA, July 13 (R)—Some members of OPEC are beginning to suffer serious damage from the current world oil glut, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said today.

Oil output among the African members of OPEC — the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — is expected to drop by more than a half in the next few months, said MEES, which is published in Cyprus.

The newsletter said it would not

be surprising if talks were initiated soon between affected OPEC members and Saudi Arabia, whose refusal to cut oil production was mainly responsible for the glut.

Although no official figures are available, MEES said there were indications that production by Nigeria, Libya, Algeria and Gabon was likely to drop steeply.

During 1980 and the first quarter of this year output in these countries was slightly more than

five million barrels a day (b/d), it said. But production by the four countries was expected to drop to something like 2.7 million b/d in July and probably to a significantly lower figure in August and September.

MEES said Africa was not the only pressure point in the market. Oman and neighbouring Dubai were facing a sizeable loss of volume and Mexico was said to have lost 700,000 b/d of its 1.5 million b/d of exports.

The newsletter said the general OPEC view was that demand would pick up in the autumn but many analysts feel the current sluggish demand will persist because of the present enormous cushion of stocks, said to be 750 million barrels above the normal level for the time of year.

However, MEES said OPEC members had shown no sign of wavering, in Africa or elsewhere, in their declared determination not to reduce official price levels.

The merger of the century

News analysis
By Howard Luxenberg

NEW YORK, July 12 (R)—Tuesday's surprise announcement by chemical giants Dupont of a record-breaking \$7.3 billion plan to acquire the Conoco Oil Company has not stopped industry analysts from suggesting an even bigger offer may be on the way.

Analysts estimate that the assets of Conoco, the ninth largest U.S. oil company and the second largest coal producer, have a value well in excess of \$100 a share. The cash part of Dupont's offer is \$87.50 a share.

A Dupont-Conoco union would dwarf any previous merger. The largest so far was Shell Oil Com-

pany's takeover of Belridge Oil Company for \$3.65 billion in 1979.

But some analysts, including Eugene Nowak, an oil industry expert at the brokerage house dean Witter Reynolds, believe two of Conoco's recent suitors, Canada's Seagram Company and Texaco, may decide to raise their bids.

Mr. Nowak said the Conoco-Texaco talks collapsed only because of the Dupont offer, not because

of disagreements between Conoco and Texaco officials.

A Texaco spokesman yesterday confirmed that the third largest U.S. oil company had held merger discussions with Conoco but said no merger offer was made. Conoco said it held discussions with various companies, including one which offered \$85 a share in cash.

"There probably is a 75 per cent chance the Dupont-Conoco combination will be completed, but the other 25 per cent means there is a good chance the door still could be open to other offers," Mr. Nowak told Reuters.

Seagram, the world's largest distiller and wine producer, has encountered strong opposition from Conoco to its offer of \$73 a share for 41 per cent of Conoco's stock. Analysts said that since the

Seagram, the world's largest distiller and wine producer, has encountered strong opposition from Conoco to its offer of \$73 a share for 41 per cent of Conoco's

stock. Analysts said that since the Seagram offer was announced two weeks ago, Conoco has been working hard to find a more suitable partner, preferably from the U.S.

Most analysts said that although the government's monopoly (antitrust) authorities would closely examine the proposed merger, they expected it to be approved.

"Just by virtue of size, it has to raise eyebrows in Washington but I don't think a case can be made of it reducing competition in either the chemical or oil and gas businesses one said.

A Dupont-Conoco merger would create the seventh-largest U.S. industrial concern, based on 1980 revenues.

The uncertainties have led Constantine Fliakos, who follows the oil industry for brokers Merrill

Lynch, to change his recommendation to buy Conoco's stock. "The fundamental analysis no longer dictates what the price of the stock will do," he said.

Analysts were equally wary of investment in Dupont's stock.

Merrill Lynch's Robert Hardiman yesterday changed his assessment of Dupont from a good short-term buy to a good long-term buy.

Mr. Hardiman had expected Dupont to be a major beneficiary from rising operating rates and improved selling prices in synthetic fibres during 1982 and 1983. He believed earnings would have risen by 30 per cent a year in 1982 and 1983.

"Now with Conoco added, the oil and gas business will diminish the positive earnings swing," Mr.

Hardiman said.

Another chemical industry analyst told Reuters: "I have taken a look as best as I can at the new company, and I like it a lot less than the old company."

He reduced the recommendation on Dupont's stock from a purchase to a hold. He explained that a purchase recommendation means the stock is expected to make an above average performance on the market, while hold implies a performance in line with the general stock market.

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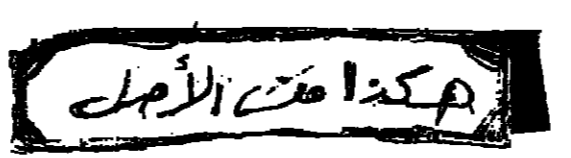
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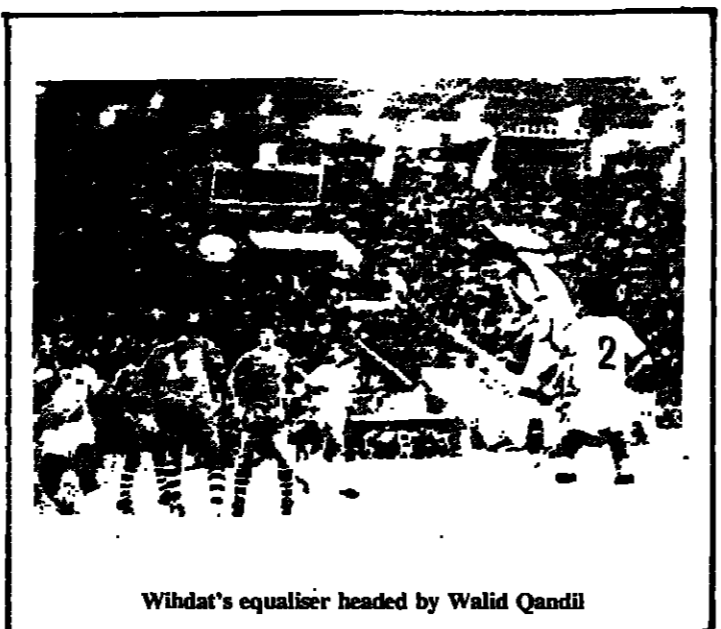


Women's superiority gives USSR victory

INGRAD, July 12 (A.P.) — A stronger feminine contingent led the Soviet Union to overall victory over the United States in a day U.S.-USSR athletics meeting.

Ramtha, Wihdat lead the Premier Division

AMMAN, July 12 (J.T.) — Wihdat F.C. share the top position in the Premier Division with Ramtha F.C. with maximum points at the end of the second week of the football season.



Wihdat's equaliser headed by Walid Qandil

PREMIER DIVISION STANDINGS

Table with 7 columns: Rank, Team, G, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Lists teams like Ramtha, Wihdat, Jazera, etc.

G — Games played, W — wins, D — Draws, L — losses, F — goals for, A — against, Pts. — points.

Americans hit back at the Czechs

FLUSHING MEADOW, New York, July 12 (A.P.) — Veteran doubles pair Stan Smith and Bob Lutz gave the United States a 2-1 lead over Czechoslovakia in their Davis Cup quarter-final tie here yesterday.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Gosh, I live with my folks eight years and just when I think I can trust 'em, they pull THIS on me!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

A word game section with a cartoon of a man running and a grid of letters to be unscrambled. Includes the words YASAS, DEXUE, BOLGEN, NOBARC.

Baseball talks stalemated

NEW YORK, July 12 (A.P.) — Negotiations in the 30-day-old U.S. major league baseball strike broke down yesterday after management rejected a settlement presented by federal mediator Kenneth Moffett.

Seb Coe sets new record

OSLO, July 12 (R) — Sebastian Coe of Britain strengthened his world record for 1,000 metres here last night, then said he planned to go for the mile and 1,500 metres records held by compatriot Steve Ovett.

Davis Cup results

NDON, July 12 (R) — Wimbledon champion McEnroe gave United States an unbeatable 3-1 lead over Czechoslovakia, holders, when he crushed Tomas Smid 6-3, 6-1, 6-4 in the first round singles of the Davis Cup tennis quarter final in New York.

McEnroe's win made up for the disappointment of losing to Ivan Lendl, the Czechoslovak number one, in the opening singles Friday while for Smid it was a second overwhelming defeat. He was routed by Jimmy Connors in straight sets two days ago.

Sweden's prospects of beating Australia without Bjorn Borg red unexpectedly yesterday when Hans Simonsson and Anders Jaeryd beat Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee, one of the most formidable doubles pairings in tennis.

Juliermo Vilas made victory safe for Argentina but dropped a set in beating Romania's Florin Segarceanu 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. Ardo Cano retired with a hand injury at one-set all against Andrei Dirzu in the last match, giving Romania their second point in the tie.

Britain were the only country to go into the final day with only one assured and they pulled ahead 4-0 when Richard Lewis and Chris Lewis 6-2, 6-2, the New Zealander performing so easily that he later apologised to the crowd. Russell Simpson beat New Zealand's solitary point, beating Jonathon Smith, riding in for the injured buster Mottram, 4-6, 11-9, 6-2 in the final match.

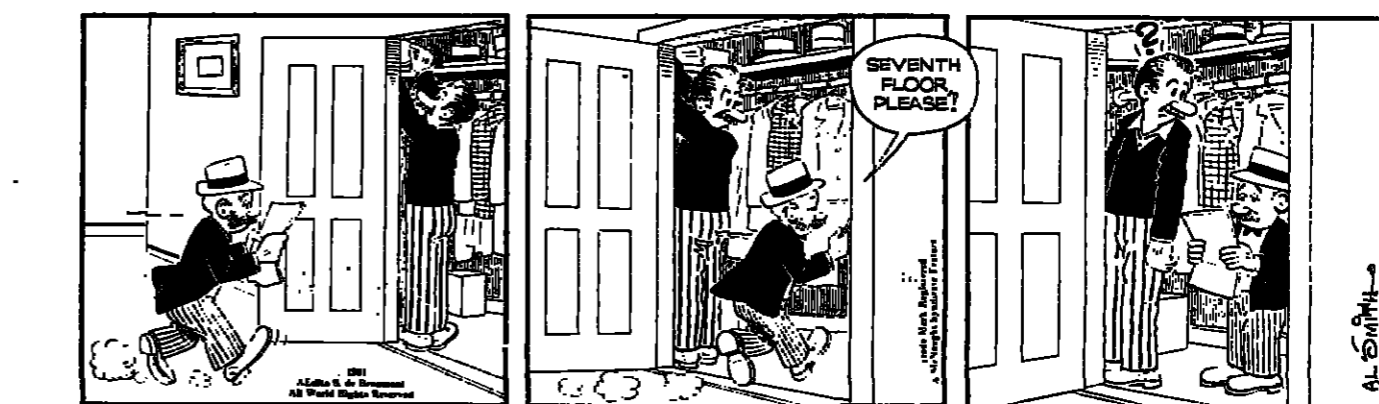
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n' Jeff



GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable, as you hold: 1062 ♠83 ♠AJ7 ♠QJ5 bidding has proceeded: West North East Pass 2 ♠ Pass

Probably the one sure of your hand that is least interest to partner is the fact that you have spades, so don't waste time rebidding two spades. Tell partner that you have a balanced hand with spers in the unbid suits.

Neither vulnerable, as you hold: ♠6 ♠AJ10752 ♠963 ♠Q4 bidding has proceeded: West North East Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠

Your five-card trump suit looks attractive, but reality it does little to increase the value of your hand. Your hand is riddled with losers, and the queen of hearts is worthless.

East-West vulnerable, as you hold: ♠5 ♠AKQ4 ♠Q1073 ♠Q5 bidding has proceeded: North East South West Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠AJ1062 ♠J16 ♠AQ85 ♠93 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

Just to see how much you retain of what you read in this column, we present a problem similar to one posed a few weeks back. You have a minimum opening bid and partner is a passed hand. Game is out of the question, and you have no reason to suppose there is a better suit in which to play the hand than hearts. After all, you have a doubleton honor in partner's suit and, for all you know, partner might be void in your suit. Pass.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 13, 1981

A horoscope section titled 'YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute'. It includes general tendencies and specific forecasts for various zodiac signs like Aries, Taurus, Gemini, etc.

THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whitten

A crossword puzzle section with a grid and a list of clues for both across and down words. Includes a 'Yesterday's Puzzle Solved' section with the previous puzzle's answers.

WORLD

British riots degenerate into pure hooliganism

LONDON, July 12 (R) — The British government today considered harsh new measures to stamp out rioting as violence spread to more English towns and cities. Political sources said special courts could be introduced to punish rioters swiftly. Last night petrol bombs were thrown and stores looted in at least 19 towns.

In London, which was worst hit by rioting on Friday night, violence was limited to running fights between youths and police in the Brixton area and to petrol bomb attacks on shops in Battersea.

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About 160 people were arrested in London, a third of the previous night's total, and nine policemen were injured. There were no reports of serious injuries among civilians.

Police throughout England moved in at the first sign of trouble and Huddersfield. In the fishing port of Hull police described a frenzy of window breaking as pure hooliganism, unrelated to anything else.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher spent much of the night with police watching them deal with troubles in London. Informed sources said she was told by Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw that the rioting should be stamped on hard, fast and sharp.

The violence began just over week ago with racial fighting between white neo-fascist youths and Asians in Southall, West London. It spread to the slums of Texteth in Liverpool and Moss side in Manchester where community leaders blamed a cumulation of frustration over unemployment and the decaying environment.

Mrs. Thatcher agreed that the pattern of violence had changed, the informed sources said. Commentators have blamed the later outbreaks on greed by both black and white looters. They say unemployment is not the only cause when some of the rioters are aged 10 and less.

Political sources said the government may announce this week special courts to deal with what police have increasingly described as criminal attacks. The proposal is intended to impress rioters by swift and heavy sentences. Courts could meet with

and Huddersfield. In the fishing port of Hull police described a frenzy of window breaking as pure hooliganism, unrelated to anything else. Elsewhere cars were overturned and police attacked with bricks and bottles. Four policemen in Southampton were injured when their car was stoned and crashed. Police in Leicester said violence was thrown at them.

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Social neurosis in Poland Scope for reforms; Poles are skeptical

MOSCOW, July 12 (R) — The Soviet Union displayed fresh signs of concern over the weekend at the choice of delegates to Poland's emergency Communist Party congress but seemed to be reserving judgment on the likely outcome.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

5 Pakistani troops killed by Indians

NEW DELHI, July 12 (R) — Indian troops killed five Pakistani soldiers during an exchange of fire across the border at Poonch, north-west India, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported today. PTI said the exchange took place yesterday after Pakistani soldiers fired without provocation. The two countries, which have fought three wars since 1947, share a disputed control line in Kashmir. PTI also quoted unnamed defence analysts as saying Pakistan had deployed 350,000 troops — 15 infantry and two armoured divisions, three artillery brigades and 15 air defence regiments — along its border with India.

Naples gang war claims 100th victim

NAPLES, July 12 (R) — A vicious gang war in Naples claimed its 100th victim of the year today when a butcher who refused to pay protection money was machine-gunned to death in his shop, police said. Two customers were slightly wounded. The war between rival gangs in the Naples area has reached an unprecedented ferocity this year, with hundreds of armed criminals fighting for control of drugs, prostitution, contraband and protection. Last week, eight bystanders were wounded by indiscriminate gunfire when a gangster was shot dead. Police believe that the increase in violence is due to an attempt by new gang leaders to force their way into the territory of Don Raffaele Cutolo, jailed leader of the Neapolitan underworld, the Camorra, thought to command several hundred men from his prison cell.

U.S. screenwriters make a deal

LOS ANGELES, July 12 (R) — U.S. screenwriters have announced a tentative settlement of their three-month strike against major film and television studios. The agreement came yesterday, 12 days after film directors called off a strike which could have paralysed the industry. Studios had piled up scripts before the writers' strike began on April 11. But the striking Writers' Guild of America, which has 8,850 members, said its strike could have delayed part of the new U.S. television season in the autumn. The Guild's board of directors is expected to recommend that members approve the settlement, a Guild official said. Under its terms, announced by chief Guild negotiator Gary Ellingsworth, the writers will receive a share of revenues from home video cassettes, films and films shown on television stations which charge viewers to watch. Writers will receive two per cent of the gross receipts after the producers recoup their costs. Mr. Ellingsworth said. The directors and actors, who staged an 11-week strike last year, are also to receive a share of the money. Writers will also receive minimum pay increases totalling 44 per cent over the next few years. Mr. Ellingsworth added.

Vietnam denies using nerve gas

HONG KONG, July 12 (R) — Vietnam denied today that its troops had used toxic chemicals during the invasion of Kampuchea late in 1978. The Vietnam News Agency quoted the Vietnamese foreign ministry as saying: "This is a sheer fabrication... the ministry for foreign affairs flatly refutes that slander." At a press conference in Bangkok last Thursday sponsored by the Thai military, Capt. Nguyen Quan, formerly attached to the Vietnamese fifth army division in western Kampuchea, said that the Vietnamese had used nerve gas in Kampuchea. He said that four of the 21 Vietnamese divisions in Kampuchea had chemical warfare units.

Grenada's 'Gang of 26'

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, July 12 (A.P.) — Grenadian security forces arrested four persons yesterday, including the editor of the recently shut down Grenadian Voice, for their alleged connection with a CIA plot to overthrow the people's revolutionary government, a government statement said. The four were identified as Leslie Pierre of the newspaper, Noel, Tilman Thomas and Stanley Roberts. All are residents of Grenada. The statement said the four belonged to a group called "The Gang of 26" which has been staging "an overall plan" to overthrow Maurice Bishop's Marxist government. The plan included "A campaign of propaganda destabilisation locally and in the region and 'acts of economic sabotage by certain elements of the business community' in coordination with 'attempted destruction of the Grenadian economy' by the U.S. government, the statement said. The statement said the group's "Final offensive would be acts of violence linked to a mercenary attack for which mercenaries are right now being trained in Miami and other parts of the United States." The statement said Pierre was held for questioning when "pamphlets advocating the overthrow of the Grenada government," and a list of "criminal elements" and government opponents were found in his briefcase. The two were released unharmed about five hours later.

EEC on Afghanistan -- ready to compromise?

BRUSSELS, July 12 (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers, who meet here tomorrow, are to discuss what to do next in their efforts to get Soviet troops out of Afghanistan, according to EEC sources.

A British-inspired proposal for an international conference, aimed at getting the Soviet Union to withdraw its 85,000 troops from Afghanistan, has been icily received by Moscow.

Last Friday, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was quoted by the official Tass news agency as dismissing the idea as unrealistic and unacceptable.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington took details of the proposals, which were formally adopted by the 10 EEC countries late last month, to the Kremlin last Monday in a hurriedly arranged meeting with Mr. Gromyko.

Lord Carrington hoped that the Soviet Union would agree to negotiations because of international disapproval of its presence in Afghanistan and the difficulties it is facing there.

Diplomats in London have indicated that Lord Carrington intends to keep up the pressure for negotiations on Afghanistan despite Moscow's chilly reaction.

The proposal remains on the table. Lord Carrington told the European Parliament in Strasbourg last week, just after his return from his Moscow visit.

Britain, which took over the six-monthly presidency of the EEC at the start of this month, has set its sights on a successful EEC initiative on Afghanistan as a demonstration of the value of united EEC diplomacy.

Pope appeals for lives of Red Brigades captives

VATICAN CITY, July 12 (R) — Pope John Paul II appealed indirectly to Red Brigades guerrillas today to release three people they are holding prisoner, two of whom they have "condemned to death."

The Pope's appeal was recorded in his hospital suite and broadcast in St. Peter's square as part of his regular Sunday blessing. "All kidnapped people are always in my heart, particularly those threatened with death," he said, after expressing his grief at the Brigades murder last week of a chemical firm executive they had been holding hostage.

The Pope, recovering in hospital from the attempt on his life on May 13, did not mention Italy's most notorious guerrillas by name, but Vatican observers said he was clearly addressing them.

The appeal recalled the late Pope Paul VI's gesture in 1978, when he begged the Brigades "on my knees" to free statesman Aldo Moro. The guerrillas ignored him and murdered the former prime minister.

The Brigades have announced that two of their captives, Mr. Ciro Cirillo, a Naples politician, and Mr. Roberto Peci, the brother of a guerrilla turned informer have been sentenced to death.

A third prisoner, Alfa Romeo car manager Renzo Sandrucci, is still being interrogated by the Brigades.

But Mr. Cirillo, whose wife appealed to the Pope for help last week, could yet be saved following official decisions yesterday to release several thousand Neapolitans who lost their homes in the earthquake last November.

The government minister responsible, Mr. Giuseppe Zamberletti, also promised to pay special benefits to the unemployed within 10 days.

Police raid IRA bomb factory, arrest 3 men

BELFAST, July 12 (Agencies) — Police seized hundreds of pounds of explosives last night and claimed to have captured an Irish Republican Army bomb factory in West Belfast in the latest of a string of security force successes against guerrillas in Northern Ireland.

A police spokesman said that officers raided a building after noting "unusual activity" and arrested at least three suspected bombers as security authorities braced for a major IRA attack.

The spokesman gave few details, but said the explosives were found in beer kegs indicating that the guerrillas were preparing for bombing attacks across the city following the capture of suspected gunmen in recent raids.

The spokesman said two of the men were grabbed as they tried to flee across the roof. The other was captured as he attempted to escape through a window.

The building stands close to the gathering point for tomorrow's annual July 12 Protestant march, which celebrates William of Orange's 1692 victory over Catholic forces at the Battle of the Boyne.

Earlier, police arrested two suspected IRA guerrillas after a part-time Ulster Defence Regiment soldier foiled a bombing mission in a village near the border with the Irish Republic.

Since 1976 all political activity has been banned, anti-strike laws have been introduced and virtual press censorship imposed. But as the military government has increasingly shown an inability to come to grips with severe economic problems, political parties, unions and industrialists have been clamouring for a return to civilian rule.

The powers behind Maria Peron's release

BUENOS AIRES — The release from custody of former Argentine president Maria Estela Peron has helped ease political tensions in a country crippled by economic crises.

Mrs. Peron, 50, who arrived in Spain today, spent more than five years in detention after her tottering government was overthrown by the army in 1976. But she is still regarded by the vast majority of Peronists as the leader of their movement, Argentina's most powerful political force.

Mrs. Peron, better known in Argentina by her stage name of Isabel, succeeded her husband Juan Domingo Peron as president on his death in 1974. But after two years of chaotic rule, aggravated by murderous street fighting between right and left-wing extremes in the deeply fragmented Peronist Party, the military took power in a bloodless coup.

At the time the armed forces' action was widely accepted by Argentines sickened by continuous violence, inefficient government and economic chaos. The military promised to wipe out extremist terror and proclaimed a national reorganisation aimed at restoring stable democratic rule to a country torn by political upheavals for most of this century.

The military succeeded in wiping out guerrilla activity but their methods, bolstered by dictatorial laws, tarnished Argentina's reputation abroad. The military has been less successful in solving Argentina's economic problems and in convincing the people that the fundamental principles of democracy will be restored.



Former Argentine President Maria Estela Peron leaves a downtown Madrid shop hours after her arrival in the Spanish capital last Friday. (A.P. Wirephoto)

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